



A FLORIDA HERITAGE PUBLICATION

Florida Native American Heritage Trail





Florida Native American Heritage Trail

Florida's Native American heritage is based on a long and varied occupation of the state by indigenous people. Over the past 12,000 years, Florida's Native Americans have witnessed the effects of global environmental change, developed complex societies, were among the first to encounter Europeans, and defied the U.S. government's attempt to remove them from their homeland. The origins of native cultures are marked by mounds, earthworks, middens, and other archaeological sites throughout the state. Names such as Miami, Pensacola, Okeechobee, Tallahassee and Caloosahatchee are reminders of the people who lived here first. Traditions practiced by native people living in Florida today ensure their cultural legacy will endure.

The Florida Native American Heritage Trail presents and honors the past and present. Included are more than 100 destinations where visitors can experience the rich history and modern culture of Florida's native people. This publication also provides an account of the 12,000-plus years of Native American presence and significance in Florida. Additionally, special interest topics and biographies of individuals important to Florida's Native American heritage are presented throughout this publication. ❖

Cover image courtesy of Sarasota County Natural Resources. Images in cover photo bar starting on front cover, left to right (unless otherwise noted, images courtesy of Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville): Weeden Island Plain 4-headed bowl, McKeithen site • Seminole basket weaver Mary Frances Johns • incised silver tablet • Carrabelle Punctated bowl (center of picture), Sweetwater Lake Midden Site • watercolor of a Calusa mask • ca. 9,000-7,000 year-old projectile points (courtesy of Polk County Historical Museum, Bartow); Back cover, left to right: portion of the Tocobaga exhibit at the South Florida Museum (courtesy of South Florida Museum, Bradenton) • wooden Calusa deer head • Calusa woman, ca. 1,350 years ago • Weeden Island Red effigy vessel, McKeithen Site • Weeden Island Zoned Red bird head, McKeithen Site.



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Florida Native American Heritage Trail

SHARING NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE

“Heritage” is a property of the present—how the past is used, viewed or expressed in the present by living people. Archaeological sites contain irreplaceable information about Native American heritage that is lost when sites are vanilized.

Responsible visitation of sites described here will preserve Florida's Native American heritage for future generations.

Archaeologists and living descendants of Native Americans use different methods to share Florida's Native American heritage. Together, they give a complementary and more complete picture of Florida's past. Throughout this publication, Native Americans and archaeologists present their presepectives.

Acknowledgements on page 36 provide a complete list of contributing authors.❖



ARCHAEOLOGY AND FLORIDA'S NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE

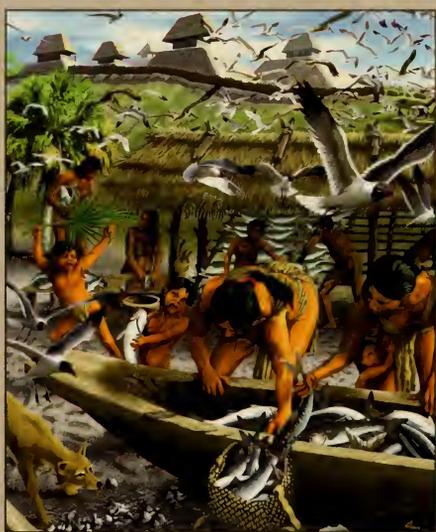
Ryan Wheeler
State Archaeologist and Chief, Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research

Florida's native heritage is ancient and expansive. The earliest evidence suggests that people first lived in Florida 12,000 years ago, and some scholars believe these first Floridians may have arrived even earlier. Archaeologists have long believed that these people arrived in Florida on foot, following now-extinct Pleistocene animals such as the mastodon. But ideas about these first Floridians are changing and some scientists have suggested that these people may have traveled by dugout canoe and subsisted on smaller animals, including fish and shellfish.

The descendants of these first arrivals flourished here, developing distinctive regional cultures that produced exquisite pottery effigies; complex villages; technologies in bone, shell, wood and stone; and intricate local and long-distance trade networks. Life changed drastically after the arrival of Europeans in the early 16th century. New diseases, missions, warfare and slavery began

to erode the daily lives of these people and significantly altered traditional social, political and ceremonial systems. Despite these hardships, the cultures of many Native American groups persisted for 200 years or longer. In some cases the introduction of European metals inspired an artistic renaissance, with traditional forms interpreted in new media. The introduction of European goods also altered traditional relationships within and between neighboring tribes.

In the twilight of the original cultures of native Florida some groups perished, others escaped to neighboring areas in the Southeast and Caribbean, and some joined forces with other Native Americans that moved into the region from the north. Disruption of traditional ways of living in other parts of the American Southeast brought the people now known as Creek, Seminole, and Miccosukee.



*"The Mullet Run" Harvesting and processing mullet.
(Image courtesy of Hermann Trappman, Gulfport)*

The native people of Florida left behind dugout canoes, burial mounds, and heaps of village refuse known as midden, as well as temple mounds, earthworks, and artifacts—all distinct traces of their lives. Archaeology is one way to understand the Native American experience in Florida. Oral, written, and living history, anthropology, literature, folklore and the lives of modern Native Americans also offer avenues to understanding this rich heritage. Florida's Native American heritage can be found in many places and in many ways. This book is a guide to many archaeological sites, museums and living history programs across the state. Visit these places and look for more information on the internet and at the library.❖



*Using archaeology to teach about the past at the Mound House (see page 28).
(Image courtesy of The Mound House, Fort Myers Beach)*



HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND HERITAGE TOURISM: A LONG SEMINOLE TRADITION

Willard S. Steele

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Seminole Tribe of Florida

More than 12,000 years ago, Native American people entered Florida and made it their homeland. The total population in Florida when Columbus first landed in the “New World” was greater than it would be again until the mid-19th century. Most of Florida’s roads that were in use through the beginning of the 20th century were part of a transportation system developed by native people. If the history of the state was measured in time on a 12-inch ruler, the native people by themselves would be the first 11 inches, and would dominate the political scene up to the last 1/8 of an inch. 95% of Florida’s past occurred

before Europeans came to the area.

It is easy to travel through Florida today without realizing that there were ever vibrant native communities here, or that there still are. There are a number of reasons for this; disease was one. Some historians estimate that 21 out of every 22 native inhabitants were killed by the diseases brought by Europeans to the Americas. Florida’s prehistoric people constructed monumental architecture from dirt and shell, the most readily available and abundant construction material. If Florida temple mounds had been constructed of stone instead of dirt, a hundred structures as impressive as the Castillo de San Marcos in St.

Augustine would remind people of the rich history that predates Spanish exploration. The populations of people of the Southeast were further devastated by conflicts between tribes, and colonial and U.S. governments that brought about numerous wars. Beginning in 1680, these wars continued with little abatement until 1858. This era terminated with the period of Indian removal, during which 98% of Florida’s surviving native population was sent to reservations west of the Mississippi River.

It should be easy to understand the dismay that a Seminole or other Native American might experience when opening a history book to see

Illustration of a Seminole patchwork based on Bial, see bibliography page 34. (by Patti Cross)



Surviving, Adapting, and Flourishing in Florida Today: The Seminole Tribe of Florida and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Built between 1915 and 1928, the Tamiami Trail cut through the Everglades and increased contact between Seminoles, Miccosukees and non-Indians that worked on the road. Some Seminoles and Miccosukees eventually opened Indian villages and craft shops along the new Trail. During this time, Miami was becoming a popular tourist destination. Two of the area’s tourist attractions,

Musa Isle and Coppengers, invited a few Seminoles to set up Indian villages in which to live, make arts and crafts to sell in gift shops, give guided tours, and wrestle alligators. The combination was a hit, and these attractions continued to be successful for several decades. Many future Seminole and

Miccosukee leaders were born and grew up during the “Seminole living on display” tourism era (1920s – 1950s), and they would carry this experience with them and reshape life for their people.

In 1957, many Seminoles organized and gained federal recognition as the Seminole Tribe of Florida. This allowed the tribe to organize its administration in Hollywood, Florida and receive funding from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Recognizing the value of Native American tourism, the Seminole Tribe of Florida used this funding to develop the Seminole



their people largely left out and why native people may truly say, “that is their story, not our story.” But today things are changing. People are less comfortable with phrases like the “age of discovery” and “vanished races.” Under federal law, tribes now establish their own Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, which give “traditional cultural authorities” of the native people the same place in historic preservation law as professional archaeologists, historians, and architects. At the beginning of the 21st century, there is a greater understanding and more effective preservation of cultural landscapes and traditional properties that are

so important to native people and of great interest to the general public.

Heritage tourism is the practical application of history and historic preservation. It provides both education and economic development and is self-perpetuating. It is also a Seminole tradition. Since the late 19th century, Seminoles have worked in tourist attractions and hotels all across the state. They act as guides for hunters in the Everglades. The “Seminole Heritage Map,” developed in 1993, depicts 24 of the most significant Seminole sites in Florida and provides a history for each. In 1997, the Seminole Tribe of Florida opened the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum

on the Big Cypress Reservation (see page 27). To increase public awareness of the Seminole’s involvement in the rich history of Florida, the Seminole Tribe has worked to acquire, preserve, and interpret significant historic Seminole sites across south Florida. The Seminole Tribe invites the public to learn more about their story and the thousands of years of native culture through the Florida Native American Heritage Trail. ❖



Seminole woman in traditional clothing. (Image courtesy of Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State)

Okalee Indian Village. Now the Tribe could reap the benefits of sharing its culture and history. Many Miccosukee families sought federal recognition as the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, and were successful in 1962.

After federal recognition, both Florida tribes organized health, education, public safety, and

other programs, and economic development became a key issue for both. In 1971 Seminole Tribal Chairman Howard Tommie began selling tax-free tobacco products. In the mid-1970s, Miccosukee Tribal Chairman Buffalo Tiger created eco-heritage tourism packages that combined the Miccosukee culture with the Everglades environment. This became a successful venture, attracting tourists from all over the world.

Building on these successes, the Hollywood Seminole reservation began offering high stakes bingo in the late 1970s, which was challenged in U.S. courts as being unlawful. The U.S. Supreme Court found in favor of the Seminole Tribe, opening the door for similar ventures at other reservations throughout the United States. The proceeds from casinos and resorts have vastly improved living conditions of

Florida’s Native Americans. This new income also allowed the tribes to create other enterprises that they had never before been able to develop, such as the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum on the Big Cypress Reservation in 1997 and the Miccosukee Resort and Convention Center in 1999. These enterprises allow today’s Native Americans in Florida to share their heritage and continue their cultural traditions.

Lee Tiger



Crafts currently made by the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Brighton Trading Post. (Photographed by Patti Cross)

NATIVE AMERICAN PRESENCE AND SIGNIFICANCE IN FLORIDA

Brenda Swann

Project Director, Trail of Florida's Indian Heritage

People first arrived in what is now known as Florida more than 12 millennia ago. At that time, the earth was in an "ice age," when much of the planet's water was frozen in glaciers, and sea levels were hundreds of feet lower than today. The land mass of Florida extended 100 miles farther into the Gulf of Mexico, and the climate was cooler and drier than today. Large mammals that are now extinct, such as mastodons, woolly mammoths, giant sloths, and saber-toothed cats, roamed the arid grasslands, along with smaller animals such as deer and turtles. Few clues remain of these PaleoIndians, but thousands of their stone tools survive to demonstrate their ingenuity and creativity. Never staying in one place very long, they hunted large and small game and gathered edible plants. Their hunting success and population increase along with climate change contributed to the extinction of Ice Age big game animals.

About 9,000 years ago, the glaciers began to melt as Florida's climate became warmer and wetter, and plants and animals in the region became more diverse. Between 7,000 and 6,000 years ago, when our modern forests and wetland environments began to appear, people in central and south Florida practiced a unique custom of burying their dead in wetland cemeteries (see page 23). Around 4,000 years ago, as sea levels and climate approached modern conditions, native people began to depend more on wetland resources such as fish, shellfish, and turtles. They also developed limited horticulture or small household gardens. Human population increased. Settlements became more seasonal and were usually located near sources of fresh water and raw chert, the stone used for making tools. These innovative and adaptive people began firing clay to make pottery for storing, preparing, and serving food. Clues to their religious and spiritual beliefs are revealed by burial practices.

With the climate change, food and water resources became more abundant. This allowed populations to hunt and gather in one specific area, and people began to live year-round at the same location. Social and political relations became more complex and regionally varied. As early as 2,500 years ago, villages often included low circular mounds for burial of important people. At about the same time, potters began to produce better quality ceramic vessels that were decorated based on cultural preferences, demonstrating the cultural diversity of the region.

By 1,000 years ago, people in the Florida panhandle grew corn, beans, and squash in the fertile red clay soils. Their agricultural success supported large and complex societies with permanent towns featuring central plazas, great temple mounds, public buildings, and residences with baked clay walls. The environment in most other parts of Florida could not support large-scale agriculture. The

TIMELINE

12,000 YEARS AGO



"PALEO INDIANS"
ARRIVE IN FLORIDA

LARGE MAMMALS
ROAMED FLORIDA

LOWER SEA LEVEL
AND DRIER CLIMATE

9,000 YEARS AGO



GLOBAL WARMING TREND
MELTS GLACIERS AND
SEA LEVELS RISE

BURIAL OF DEAD
IN WETLAND CEMETERIES

5,000 YEARS AGO



MODERN
ENVIRONMENTAL AND
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

3,000 YEARS AGO



PRODUCTION OF
CERAMIC VESSELS BEGINS

POPULATION INCREASES
AND BECOMES
MORE SEDENTARY

skill and efficiency of native people to use resources in Florida's rich marine and upland environments, however, led to the development of highly complex cultures that are usually associated with agriculturally based societies.

Accounts from Spanish explorations of Florida led by Ponce de León, Pánfilo de Narváez, and Hernando de Soto in the early 1500s reveal that these cultures developed into powerful chiefdoms including the Pensacola, Apalachee, Timucua, Tocobago, Calusa, Saturiwa, Utina, Potano, Ocale, Tequesta, Ais, Mayaca, Jororo, Chacato, and Chisca, among others. Spain's first attempt to establish a permanent settlement in Florida near present-day Pensacola in 1559 failed. Pedro Menéndez de Avilés succeeded at St. Augustine in 1565, destroying a small French settlement on the St. Johns River and defending the Spanish claim to *La Florida*. As part of the Spanish colonial strategy, Catholic missions

were established to convert indigenous people to Christianity. By the mid-1700s, there were 40 Spanish missions in *La Florida*, manned by 70 friars and occupied by 26,000 Native Americans. British colonists from Georgia and the Carolinas and their Creek allies attacked and brought an abrupt end to the Spanish missions in the early 1700s. By the mid-1700s, most of the original inhabitants of Florida had been enslaved, devastated by disease and warfare resulting from the European invasion, or relocated to other areas.



Regions of the major Florida Indian tribes.
(Image courtesy of Ted Morris)

2000 YEARS AGO	1,000 YEARS AGO	500 YEARS AGO	300 YEARS AGO	100 YEARS AGO
<p>COMPLEX SOCIETIES DEVELOP</p> <p>REGIONAL CULTURAL VARIATION IN POTTERY STYLES</p>	<p>PERMANENT TOWNS</p> <p>LARGE CEREMONIAL AND POLITICAL CENTERS</p> <p>AGRICULTURE IN NORTHWEST FLORIDA</p>	<p>SPANISH MISSIONS FLOURISH</p> <p>MANY ORIGINAL INHABITANTS VANISH DUE TO EUROPEAN DISEASE AND WARFARE</p> <p>CREEK INDIANS FROM PRESENT-DAY ALABAMA AND GEORGIA ENTER FLORIDA</p>	<p>SEPARATIST CREEKS WIDELY RECOGNIZED AS "SEMINOLES"</p> <p>SEMINOLE WARS</p> <p>300 SEMINOLES AND MICCOSUKEES REMAIN</p>	<p>FEDERAL RECOGNITION OF SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA (1957) AND MICCOSUKEE TRIBE OF INDIANS OF FLORIDA (1962)</p> <p>OVER 100 DUGOUT CANOES DATING BETWEEN 5,500 AND 500 YEARS AGO FOUND IN THE BED OF NEWMANS LAKE (2000)</p>

NATIVE AMERICAN PRESENCE AND SIGNIFICANCE IN FLORIDA

(CONTINUED)

European settlers moving into North America and warfare among various Creek tribes pushed groups of Creek Indians off their ancestral lands in Georgia and Alabama and into a nearly empty Florida, a place they already knew well through trade and shared cultural traditions. Cowkeeper's Cuscowilla band near the present-day town of Micanopy and Secoff's band near present-day Tallahassee began to act independently of other Creeks in Florida and eventually became known as the

Seminoles, a Creek pronunciation of the Spanish word *cimarón* or "wild one." By the early 1800s, these separatist groups developed a staunchly anti-American element.

In response to demands by white settlers for more territory and greater security, the U.S. government attempted to remove Seminoles from Florida, first by treaty, then by military force. A few agreed to leave and many were forcibly removed to what is now Oklahoma and Arkansas. Those that remained were determined to stay. This

led to four decades of hostilities (1818 to 1858), marked by three distinct wars collectively called the Seminole Wars. Hostilities ended when the U.S. military, deterred by the environment and persistence of the natives, gave up the fight. No formal treaty was signed. Though the numbers of natives remaining in Florida were reduced to between 200 and 300 people, the determination of those remaining had not been broken.

Groups led by Abiaka or Sam Jones, Chipco, Chitto-Tustenuggee, and

Who, When, and Where: Pottery in Florida

About 4,500 years ago Florida Indians living in villages in northeast and southwest Florida began making fired clay pottery. Prior to that time containers were fashioned from gourds, wood, shell, basketry, and even stone. Being able to easily construct vessels of clay was an extraordinary accomplishment that would present new options for the way people cooked and stored food and used containers in general. The clay of the earliest pottery contained plant fibers added as temper to help hold the damp clay together

and prevent shattering during the firing process. Most often these fibers were from palmetto fronds or Spanish moss. Soon people began incising geometric designs or making punctations in the surface of the wet clay before the pots were fired. By 3,000 years ago potters improved their skills, creating more sophisticated ceramics using sand and even ground shell as temper. During the ensuing two and a half millennia groups in different areas of the state made pottery vessels in different shapes and decorated them with distinctive designs.



Ft. Walton pot (ca. 500 – 1,000 years ago) from northwest Florida.

Archaeologists use these ceramic variations to identify regional archaeological cultures, including the St. Johns culture in central and northeast Florida; Alachua of north-central Florida; Belle Glade, Caloosahatchee, and Glades in south Florida; Deptford, Weeden Island, and Suwannee Valley in north Florida; Swift Creek, Fort Walton, and Pensacola cultures of northwest Florida; and Manasota and Safety Harbor in the central Gulf Coast region. Recognition of these regional cultures allows archaeologists to study the nature and development of the pre-European Florida Indians.

Jerald T. Milanich

(Images courtesy of the Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville)



Swift Creek and Weeden Island "everyday dishes" (ca. 1,000 – 1,850 years ago) from central and north Florida.



A coastal Safety Harbor village at the time of Spanish contact.
(Image courtesy of artist Hermann Trappman, Gulfport)

Chakaika settled in the remote areas and swamps of South Florida. The descendants of these groups are now members of the Seminole Tribe of Florida and the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida. The Miccosukees and Seminoles belonged to the Creek Confederacy and have a shared heritage. In fact, the Miccosukee and Florida Seminole cultures include most of the same beliefs and practices. The language spoken by the Miccosukees is also spoken by over half of the modern Seminole Tribe. This language is called *Mikasuki*. The Miccosukees and Seminoles however, are distinct and separate tribes with their own proud histories that pre-date Columbus. Others who are culturally and historically tied to the Seminoles or Miccosukees have chosen to remain independent of the federally recognized tribes. Visitors

can learn more about these cultures at the Miccosukee Indian Village (page 32) and Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museums (pages 27 and 31).

Today almost 3,000 people live on Seminole and Miccosukee reservations. Also living in Florida, mostly in Escambia County, are members of the Poarch Band of Creek Indians. The 2000 census records show that over 53,000 people in Florida claim Native American descent, and 39 different tribes from across North America are represented in Florida's population.

Archaeological remains, oral traditions, and living Native American cultures in Florida demonstrate the long presence and continued significance of Native American heritage in Florida. The *Florida Native American Heritage Trail* informs the public about this important

contribution to Florida's rich cultural legacy, enriching experiences of Florida's citizens and visitors. ❖



Safety Harbor bottle (ca. 500 – 1,100 years ago) from the central Gulf Coast of Florida.
(Image courtesy of the Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville)

NORTHWEST REGION

Sites are listed in alphabetical order by city, then site name. Also see map, on pages 18-19.

FORT GADSDEN HISTORIC SITE, APALACHICOLA NATIONAL FOREST
Eastpoint, Franklin County
850.643.2282
www.fs.fed.us/r8/florida/recreation/index_apa.shtml

Fort Gadsden, also known as the Negro Fort, was originally built during the War of 1812 by the British and manned by African Americans and Creeks. In 1818, the U.S. government took over and rebuilt the fort, naming it after the lieutenant who supervised construction. Interpretive exhibits and artifacts on the role of Native and African Americans during the early 1800s are displayed along a level pathway on the banks of the Apalachicola River.

HERITAGE PARK AND CULTURAL CENTER
Fort Walton Beach, Okaloosa County
850.833.9595
www.fwb.org/content.php?page=55

The Indian Temple Mound Museum is located next to the National Historic Landmark Temple Mound that gave name to the impressive Fort Walton Period ceramics. There is a short trail to the mound. Museum exhibits reflect the spiritual, technological, and artistic achievements of the Native American people from 12,000 years ago through Spanish contact in the early 1500s.

SITE OF SAN PEDRO DE POTOHIRIBA HISTORICAL MARKER
Madison, Madison County

In the mid 1600s San Pedro de Potohiriba, a Spanish mission, was established in this area on the Old Spanish Trail. The first courthouse of Madison County was erected at San Pedro, the county seat from 1828 to 1838.

FLORIDA CAVERNS STATE PARK
Marianna, Jackson County
850.482.9598
www.floridastateparks.org/floridacaverns/default.cfm

The park features cave tours of the dry (air-filled) caves, which are very rare in Florida. Native Americans used the caverns for shelter for 1,000 years. Displays include a variety of exhibits on the cultural and natural history of the park area, including pre-European periods.

LETCHWORTH-LOVE MOUNDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATE PARK
Monticello, Jefferson County
850.922.6007
www.floridastateparks.org/letchworthmounds/default.cfm

The Letchworth Mounds site includes Florida's tallest recorded Native American ceremonial mound at 46 feet in height. The people who built the mound are believed to have been members of the Weeden Island

Changes in Stone Tool Technology

Florida's native people used chert to make a wide variety of tools. Because this flint-like rock is durable, chert tools and the waste flakes that result from their manufacture are common artifacts in Florida.

When people arrived here at the end of the last Ice Age, their stone technology was already quite advanced. Their tool kit included large, lance-shaped spear points designed for hunting large mammals, as well as knives, an assortment of scraping and wood-working tools, small drills and graters, implements used to engrave leather and stone. When large Pleistocene mammals died out around 9,000 years ago, people focused on hunting deer and other small game, fishing, and collecting plants. Their stone tools changed too, becoming



smaller, less specialized, and suited to a mobile lifestyle. Stemmed bifaces (stone chipped or flaked on both sides and having a stem at the base) were used as hunting implements, knives, and scrapers. Flakes from tool manufacture were used more often when convenient and practical, replacing large scrapers and choppers. As people expanded

into new territories, high-quality chert was less available, but tool makers learned that slowly heating stone improved its flaking qualities, and heat treatment became widely practiced. About 1,000 years ago, the bow-and-arrow emerged as a primary hunting implement with the arrows tipped with small triangular points. After this time, stone tools that were used to

Culture, a group of Native Americans who lived along the Gulf Coast between 1,200 and 1,800 years ago. There is a self-guided interpretive trail, including a boardwalk around the tallest mound.

ARCHAEOLOGY INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA
Pensacola, Escambia County
850.474.3015

www.uwf.edu/archaeology/about/

The Archaeology Institute at the University of West Florida is an educational, research and service facility concerned with the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources of the northwest Florida region. Facilities include laboratories, offices, and collection curation space. An exhibit hall features exhibits on West Florida archaeological sites from pre-European times through the 1800s.

PENSACOLA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

Pensacola, Escambia County

850.434.5455

www.pensacolahistory.org/museum.htm

Operated by the Pensacola Historical Society, Inc., the museum exhibits include Native American displays showcasing the human occupation of Pensacola from 10,000 to 500 years ago. Other exhibits feature Pensacola's colonial, Civil War, military, and maritime heritage.

FORT PICKENS, GULF ISLANDS NATIONAL SEASHORE

Pensacola Beach, Escambia County

850.934.2600

www.nps.gov/guis/

Fort Pickens is the largest of four forts built to defend Pensacola Bay and its navy yard. The fort was begun in 1829, completed in 1834, and used until the 1940s. The famous Apache chief Geronimo was imprisoned in Fort Pickens from 1886 to 1888.

FORT SAN MARCOS DE APALACHE HISTORIC STATE PARK

St. Marks, Wakulla County

850.925.6216

www.floridastateparks.org/sanmarcos/default.cfm

Located at the confluence of the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers, Native Americans used the site of Fort San Marcos de Apalache for thousands of years. The fort was built by the Spanish in 1600s to protect the Spanish missions in the area. The park museum displays pottery and tools unearthed near the original fort and explains the history of the San Marcos site, a National Historic Landmark.

(a) From left-to-right: lanceolate spear point ca. 10,000 years old, 9,000 year old stemmed biface, 7,000-year-old biface, 5,000-year-old biface, 3,000-year-old-biface.

(b) Shell tools from Southwest Florida: Top two rows – bone fishing tools and jewelry, including shark teeth (top right); Bottom two rows – shell tools, including plummets and fishing weights (top) and cutting tools, and hammers (bottom).

(Images courtesy of the Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville)

drill, cut, and engrave shell, bone, and wood were common. In southern and eastern Florida, where chert is not available, shell and shark teeth were used. Chert was still considered valuable, however, and was often obtained through trade.

Robert J. Austin



NORTHWEST REGION

(CONTINUED)



Early 20th century photograph of an Apalachee family in Louisiana.
(Image courtesy of Mission San Luis, Tallahassee)

The Apalachee Indians and Their Descendants

The Apalachee Indians were among the most advanced and powerful native people in Florida. Their territory was bounded in northwest Florida by the Aucilla and Ochlockonee rivers, and included rich soils well suited to intensive agriculture. Archaeologically they are best known through their capitals: Lake Jackson—late prehistoric; Anhaica—protohistoric; and San Luis—historic. Chroniclers of the Narváez and de Soto *entradas* (expeditions) described the Apalachees at the time of contact, and a wealth of documentary evidence exists from the mission era because the Franciscans counted the Apalachee missions among their greatest successes. The Apalachee missions are thought to have succeeded for several reasons. For centuries the Apalachees participated in extensive regional networks that involved interaction with others. Their closest neighbors, the Timucuan, had

already allied themselves with the Spaniards and it was in the Apalachees' best interest to become part of that alliance. And, despite living under Spanish rule for many generations, it is evident from archaeological research at the site of Mission San Luis that the Apalachees were allowed to maintain many of their social and political traditions throughout the mission period. British-led attacks on the Florida missions resulted in the annihilation, enslavement, or exile of most native people in north Florida, including the Apalachees. In 1704, approximately 700 Apalachees from San Luis relocated to a newly established outpost at Mobile at the invitation of French authorities. When Mobile came under British rule in 1763, most of the Apalachees moved to Louisiana. Today, they still reside in Rapides Parish but visit their traditional homeland in north Florida several times each year.

Bonnie G. McEwan

DE SOTO WINTER ENCAMPMENT SITE, ANHAICA

Tallahassee, Leon County
850.922.6007

The location of *Anhaica*, the Apalachee village where Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto spent the winter of 1539-1540, this park also serves as the northern trailhead of the Hernando de Soto Trail, which follows de Soto's route through Florida. Interpretive kiosks explain the site's history and archaeological excavations at the site.

LAKE JACKSON MOUNDS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATE PARK

Tallahassee, Leon County
850.922.6007
[www.floridastateparks.org/
lakejacksonmounds/default.cfm](http://www.floridastateparks.org/lakejacksonmounds/default.cfm)

The Lake Jackson Mounds Site encompasses six earthen temple mounds and one possible burial mound. Artifacts recovered during excavations show that the site is part of a larger southeastern culture known as the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex. Visitors can picnic on an open grassy area near the largest mound or hike past the remains of an 1800s grist mill. Outdoor exhibits explain the history and lifeways of the native people who lived here.

MISSION SAN LUIS

Tallahassee, Leon County
850.487.3711
www.missionsanluis.org/

Mission San Luis was the largest and most populated mission in northwest Florida during the 17th century. Within the mission was a fort, church, Apalachee council house, and Spanish and Apalachee houses. Based on archaeological excavations at the site, the community, including the fort and Apalachee council house, have been recreated. Living history demonstrations portray daily life at a 17th-century Spanish mission in Florida.

MUSEUM OF FLORIDA HISTORY

Tallahassee, Leon County
850.245.6400
www.flheritage.com/museum

The Museum of Florida History collects, preserves, exhibits, and interprets evidence of past and present cultures in Florida. "Florida's First People" depicts the life and environment of Florida's earliest inhabitants, and "Seminole Portraits" displays portraits of Seminole warriors and chiefs painted during the Seminole War period.

VELDA MOUND

Tallahassee, Leon County
850.245.6444

Built by Apalachees around 500 years ago, Velda mound was probably the foundation platform for the leader's house. An interpretive panel at the site explains the site's origins.



A part of the Florida's First People exhibit at the Florida Museum of History (left). (Image courtesy of the Florida Museum of History, Tallahassee)



Apalachee Council House reconstruction at Mission San Luis (see page 12). (Image courtesy of Mission San Luis, Tallahassee)

HERITAGE MUSEUM OF NORTHWEST FLORIDA

Valparaiso, Walton County
850.678.2615
www.heritage-museum.org/exhibits1.htm

Exhibits describe the Native American chronology of the Okaloosa and Walton Counties area. Stone tools and projectile points used from 12,000 to 5,000 years ago and pottery made from 4,000 to 2,000 years ago are on display.

EDWARD BALL WAKULLA SPRINGS STATE PARK

Wakulla Springs, Wakulla County
850.224.5950
www.floridastateparks.org/wakullasprings/default.cfm

Humans have occupied Wakulla Springs for over 12,000 years. The camp where the Creek prophet Hillis Hadjo, or Francis, sought refuge in Spanish Florida after the Creek War of 1813-1814, is believed to be within the park. Interpretive panels discuss artifacts discovered here.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

Sites are listed in alphabetical order by city, then site name. Also see map, pages 18-19.

CEDAR KEY MUSEUM STATE PARK
Cedar Key, Levy County
352.543.5350
www.floridastateparks.org/
cedarkeymuseum/default.cfm

Picturesque Cedar Key was a thriving port city and railroad connection during the 1800s. The museum contains exhibits depicting its colorful history during that era. The collection includes sea shells and Indian artifacts collected by Saint Clair Whitman, the founder of the first museum in Cedar Key.

SHELL MOUND, LOWER SUWANNEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Cedar Key, Levy County
352.493.0238
www.fws.gov/lowersuwannee/smpubuse.html

This area of the Wildlife Refuge contains a shell mound that was built up over a 1,000-year period. Between 1,800 and 400 years ago, native people used oysters and clams and food and discarded the shells, creating a large mound. A hiking trail provides views of the mound.

FLORIDA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
Gainesville, Alachua County
352.846.2000
www.flmnh.ufl.edu/

The Florida Museum of Natural History is dedicated to understanding, preserving and interpreting biological diversity and cultural heritage. The permanent exhibit, *Northwest Florida Waterways & Wildlife* features a Native American trading scene, and *South Florida People & Environments* celebrates south Florida and the people who have lived there for thousands of years, including the Calusa, Miccosukees, and Seminoles.

THE MATHESON MUSEUM
Gainesville, Alachua County
386.378.2280
www.mathesonmuseum.org

Housed in Gainesville's old American Legion Hall, exhibits on Timucuan and Seminoles display the area's Native American heritage. The museum complex also includes a research library, the historic Matheson House, the Tison Tool Museum, and Sweetwater Park.

ALLIGATOR LAKE RECREATION AREA
Lake City, Columbia County
800.226.1066
www.srwmd.state.fl.us/features/cooperative+programs/alligator+lake/recreation+opportunities.htm

Halpatter Tustenugee, or Chief Alligator, was the Chief of a Seminole village in what is now Lake City. A life-size statue honoring this leader is located at the recreation area.

SUWANNEE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
Live Oak, Suwannee County
386.362.1776

This museum features displays on the area's first inhabitants from 12,000 years ago, a re-creation of a 16th-century Timucuan village and exhibits on animals indigenous to the north central Florida region.



(Image courtesy of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Clewiston, Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum permanent collection, 2006.48.1)

Micanopy, ca. 1780 – 1849

Micanopy, whose name in the Hitchiti language means “high chief,” was a generation older than Osceola and Billy Bowlegs, two other Seminole leaders discussed on pages 21 and 32. Born around 1780 near St. Augustine, he became hereditary leader of the Seminoles in 1819, near the beginning of the American Territorial Period. U.S. government policy encouraged colonization of the new territory, as a step toward statehood, and Micanopy became a strong defender against white settlement of Indian lands. At the Treaty of Payne’s Landing in 1832, other Seminole leaders agreed

to relocate, but Micanopy refused, aligning with younger leaders such as Osceola. Their bold attack on Major Dade’s forces, known as the Dade Massacre, and on troops under General Clinch in 1835 ignited the seven-year Second Seminole War. Recognizing that resettlement was inevitable, Micanopy eventually negotiated terms of removal. After removal, he remained a strong Seminole leader, pressing for independence from the Creek Nation in Indian Territory out West.

James J. Miller



"The Pottery Workshop" (Image courtesy of Hermann Trappman, Gullport)

MICANOPY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM
 Micanopy, Alachua County
 352.466.3200
www.afn.org/~micanopy/

Located in the town named after the Seminole Chief Micanopy, the museum features an exhibit on various Seminole War chiefs. The museum also has displays of Native American artifacts from 7,000 to 500 years ago.

PAYNES PRAIRIE PRESERVE STATE PARK
 Micanopy, Alachua County
 352.466.3397
www.floridastateparks.org/paynesprairie/default.cfm

The area of Payne's Prairie is rich in Native American heritage. The many archaeological sites within or adjacent to the prairie demonstrate that it was used by Native Americans at least 7,000 years ago. Cuscowilla, one of the largest and earliest (ca. 1740 – 1830) Seminole towns, was located on the rim of this prairie. Nature trails through the park and prairie provide views of this environmentally and historically significant area. The visitor center features exhibits on the area's natural and cultural history, including the pre-Spanish and Seminole periods.

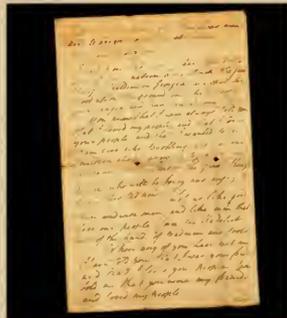
HERITAGE INTERPRETER IN THIS REGION

HERITAGE OF THE ANCIENT ONES TRAVELING MUSEUM/COLLECTION
 Based in Hildreth, Suwannee County
 386.935-6573
www.ancientnative.org

Reenactors of the Ancient Native Village Traveling Museum offer hands-on educational demonstrations at schools and public events about the first encounters that occurred 500 years ago between Florida's native people and Spanish explorers.



An example of an Alachua Cob Marked pot (ca. 1,400 – 400 years ago) from north-central Florida. (Image courtesy of the Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville)



Original transcription of a 1742 speech made by Cowkeeper. (Image courtesy of the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Clewiston, Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki permanent collection, 2003.251.1)

Cowkeeper, ca. 1710 – 1783

Cowkeeper, whose traditional name was Ahaya, was the first recorded chief of the Alachua Band of Seminoles. He was witness to and part of the initial migration of the Oconee people from central Georgia to the Chattahoochee River and eventually to Paynes Prairie. He played a central role in the emergence of Seminoles as an independent political force in Spanish and British Florida. Cowkeeper's village, Cuscowilla, at the site of present-day Micanopy, included several hundred people, herds of cattle and horses, cornfields, and many wood-framed buildings around an open square with a council house at the center. Cowkeeper and his people enjoyed a special status during the twenty-year British occupation of Florida, due to his skill as a diplomat as well as his hatred of the Spanish. He is best known through William Bartram's account of his hospitality at Cuscowilla in 1774. Cowkeeper died in 1783 just after Florida again came under Spanish control.

Brenda Swann



NORTHEAST REGION

Sites are listed in alphabetical order by city, then site name. Also see map, on pages 18-19.

BULOW PLANTATION RUINS HISTORIC STATE PARK

Bunnell, Flagler County
386.517.2084
[www.floridastateparks.org/
bulowplantation/default.cfm](http://www.floridastateparks.org/bulowplantation/default.cfm)

In the early 1800s, the Bulow family grew sugar cane, cotton, rice, and indigo and became prosperous. In 1836, during the Second Seminole War, Seminoles burned the plantation, effectively destroying it. The Bulow family did not rebuild it. The remains of this plantation, still visible today, are located in the park. A park interpretive center tells the plantation's history.

AMELIA ISLAND MUSEUM OF HISTORY

Fernandina Beach, Nassau County
904.261.7378
www.ameliameuseum.org/

Housed in the historic Nassau County jail, the museum showcases the island's 4,000 years of Florida history. Native American exhibits highlight a Timucuan Village and Spanish Missions of Florida.

FORT GEORGE ISLAND CULTURAL STATE PARK

Jacksonville, Duval County
904.251.2320
[www.floridastateparks.org/fortgeorgeisland/
default.cfm](http://www.floridastateparks.org/fortgeorgeisland/default.cfm)

Historic documents show that the fort originally called Fort Saint Georges was built within this state park in 1736 by James Oglethorpe, founder of the Georgia Colony. The fort no longer stands and its location has not yet been determined. The huge shell mounds found on the island are evidence of Native American habitation dating back over 7,000 years. The 4.4-mile self-guided Saturiwa Trail tour explains Fort George Island and its former inhabitants. Guided tour books are available at the ranger station.

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND HISTORY

Jacksonville, Duval County
904.396.6674
www.themosh.org/general/index.asp

The Museum of Science and History serves to increase the knowledge of residents and visitors on the topics of physical science, history, astronomy and natural science through exciting and educational exhibits, events and programs. The "Currents in Time" exhibit is a trip through 12,000 years of history in Jacksonville that features the ancient Timucua Indians.

TIMUCUAN ECOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVE

Jacksonville, Duval County
904.641.7155
www.nps.gov/timu/planyourvisit/timucuanpreserve_visitorcenter.htm

Located at Fort Caroline National Memorial, the Timucuan Preserve visitor center exhibit "Where the Waters Meet," showcases the richness

Mound Building: Myth and Reality

Mounds built by Florida's Native American groups were used for many purposes, the best known being for human burial. But most mounds, particularly those made of shells, were used for more mundane purposes—to get rid of garbage. The garbage from individual households was often dumped behind the house or underfoot, which over time could create a large pile called a midden. These midden mounds vary in size from a few inches to over 30 feet in height. But not all shell mounds were simply garbage dumps. In many cases shell and

earth were piled high or in specific shapes to serve as markers of territory, as places where chiefs and other important people lived (temple or house mounds), as memorials to events or kin (monuments), or as architectural features linked to mounds (ramps and causeways). Shell and earth were also mounded along canals, around retaining ponds that held fish and turtles, and into marsh and mangrove swamps to build elevated lands where only water existed before. These public works demonstrate that mound building not only had a ceremonial purpose as in burial mounds, but also had

everyday, practical applications. Some groups built circles of shell and earth, called shell rings or ring middens, to mark boundaries of plazas that served as public space where meals were cooked and eaten. The elevated circles also served as ceremonial places where spirits were honored and feasts and marriages took place. Today mounds continue to serve as monuments to those who built them.

Michael Russo

of the environment in northeast Florida and how humans have interacted with this environment for thousands of years. The history and archaeology of the Timucuan are featured.

**PUTNAM COUNTY
HISTORIC MUSEUM,
BRONSON-MULHOLLAND HOUSE**
Palatka, Putnam County
386.329.0140
www.rootsweb.com/~flpchs/virtual_tour.htm

Native American exhibits feature cultures from the St. Johns River and include artifacts and interpretive panels.

CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS
St. Augustine, St. Johns County
904.829.6506
www.nps.gov/casa/index.htm

Unique among national parks, the Castillo de San Marcos, a national monument, encompasses nearly 450 years of history and culture. Historical and cultural influences of various groups associated with the site are

preserved and interpreted. Significant to Native American heritage is the use of the fort as a prison cell for Osceola before he was moved to Fort Sumter, and as a prison cell for Apache warriors in the late 1800s.

OLD FLORIDA MUSEUM
St. Augustine, St. Johns County
800.813.3208
www.oldfloridamuseum.com/index.html

This “Hands On” museum has exhibits and special programs that allow guests to participate in daily living activities from pre-European times to 1900’s. The “Timucua Indian Program” includes grinding corn and using Native American techniques for face painting and making dugout canoes, jewelry, and tools, and the “Black Seminole Program” is offered in January and February. Advance reservations required.

**MT. ROYAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE**
Welaka, Putnam County
386.467.9709
www.flheritage.com/archaeology/projects/mountroyal/

This archaeological site was famously described and illustrated by botanist William Bartram in 1765. Archaeologist Clarence B. Moore excavated a large and a small mound at the site in 1894. Excavations in the 1950s and by the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research in the 1980s and 1990s led to the discovery of earthworks, a village area, and evidence of a Spanish Mission occupied by Timucuan Indians. Today the burial mound and site are interpreted as a park in the Mt. Royal Airpark Development.



“On Top of the World” Artist depiction of the Pineland site, Pine Island. (see Calusa Heritage Trail, page 30). (Image courtesy of Florida Museum of Natural History, Randell Research Center, Pine Island; artist: Merald Clark)



NORTHWEST REGION

(PAGES 10-13)

Escambia County

- Pensacola Historical Society Museum
- Archaeology Institute, University of West Florida
- Fort Pickens, Gulf Islands National Seashore

Okaloosa County

- Heritage Park and Cultural Center ✨

Walton County

- Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida

Jackson County

- Florida Caverns State Park

Franklin County

- Fort Gadsden Historic Site ✨

Leon County

- DeSoto Winter Encampment Site, Anhaica
- Lake Jackson Mounds Archaeological State Park
- Mission San Luis ✨
- Museum of Florida History
- Velda Mound

Jefferson County

- Letchworth-Love Mounds Archaeological State Park

Wakulla County

- Fort San Marcos de Apalache Historic State Park ✨
- Edward Ball Wakulla Springs State Park

Madison County

- Site of San Pedro de Potohiriba Historical Marker

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

(PAGES 14-15)

Suwannee County

- Suwannee County Historical Museum

Columbia County

- Alligator Lake Recreation Area

Alachua County

- Florida Museum of Natural History ✨
- The Matheson Museum
- Micanopy Historical Society Museum
- Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park

Levy County

- Cedar Key Museum State Park
- Shell Mound, Lower Suwannee National Wildlife Refuge

NORTHEAST REGION

(PAGES 16-17)

Flagler County

- Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park

Nassau County

- Amelia Island Museum of History

Duval County

- Fort George Island Cultural State Park
- Museum of Science and History
- Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve

Putnam County

- Mt. Royal Archaeological Site ✨
- Putnam County Historical Museum, Bronson-Mulholland House

St. Johns County

- Castillo de San Marcos
- Old Florida Museum

CENTRAL REGION

(PAGES 20-21)

Marion County

- Fort King ✨
- Marion County Museum of History
- Silver River Museum and Environmental Education Center in Silver River State Park

Sumter County

- Dade Battlefield Historic State Park ✨

Lake County

- Alexander Springs Recreation Area
- Lake County Historical Museum
- Orange County
- Fort Christmas Park and Museum
- Orange County Regional History Center

Polk County

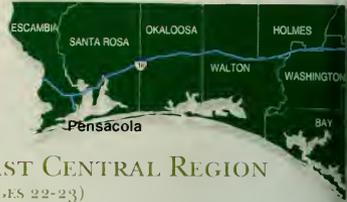
- Chief Chipco's Village Historical Marker
- Polk County Historical Museum

Highlands County

- Museum of Florida Art and Culture ✨

Hardee County

- Paynes Creek Historic State Park



EAST CENTRAL REGION

(PAGES 22-23)

Volusia County

- DeLeon Springs State Park
- Halifax Historical Museum
- Hontoon Island State Park
- New Smyrna Museum of History
- New Smyrna Sugar Mill
- Ruins County Historic Site
- Ormond Burial Mound
- Seminole Rest, Canaveral National Seashore
- Tomoka State Park, Nococono
- Turtle Mound Trail, Canaveral National Seashore

Brevard County

- Brevard Museum of History and Science

St. Lucie County

- St. Lucie County Historical Museum

Okeechobee County

- Battle of Okeechobee Historic Marker ✨

WEST CENTRAL REGION

(PAGES 24-25)

Citrus County

- Crystal River Archaeological State Park ✨ ✨
- Fort Cooper Historic State Park

Hernando County

- May-Stringer Heritage Museum ✨

Pasco County

- Oelsner Mound Historical Marker

Pinellas County

- Anderson-Narváez Mound at Jungle Prada Mound Park ✨
- Pinellas Point Temple Mound Historic Marker
- Safety Harbor Mound, Philippe Park ✨ ✨
- Safety Harbor Museum of Regional History ✨
- Science Center of Pinellas County ✨
- Weedon Island Preserve Cultural and Natural History Center ✨

Hillsborough County

- Fort Foster, Hillsborough River State Park
- Tampa Bay History Center ✨
- Upper Tampa Bay Park Archaeological District



SOUTHEAST REGION

(PAGES 31-33)

Martin County

- Mount Elizabeth, Indian Riverside Park
- The Historical Society of Martin County at the Elliot Museum

Palm Beach County

- Jonathan Dickinson State Park
- Jupiter Inlet Historic and Archaeological Site, Dubois Park
- Loxahatchee River Historical Museum

Broward County

- Tree Tops Park, Pine Island Ridge
- Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum at Okalee
- Seminole Okalee Indian Village
- Snake Warrior's Island

Miami-Dade County

- Historical Museum of Southern Florida
- Miccosukee Indian Village and Museum of Tribal and Natural History
- Arch Creek Historic and Archaeological Park

Monroe County

- Crane Point Nature Center, Museums, and Historic Site
- Indian Key Historic State Park

SOUTHWEST REGION

(PAGES 27-30)

Manatee County

- De Soto National Memorial
- Madira Bickel Mound State Archaeological Site
- Portavant Temple Mound at Emerson Point Park
- South Florida Museum

Sarasota County

- Historic Spanish Point
- Indian Mound Park (Paulsen Point)
- Sarasota County History Center

Charlotte County

- Charlotte County Historical Center

Glades County

- Fort Center, Fisheating Creek Wildlife Management Area
- Ortona Site, Indian Mound Park

Hendry County

- Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum, Big Cypress Reservation
- Billie Swamp Safari, Big Cypress Reservation

Lee County

- Barbara Sumwalt Museum
- Calusa Heritage Trail, Randell Research Center at Pineland
- Museum of the Islands
- Mound Key Archaeological State Park
- Southwest Florida Museum of History
- The Mound House

Collier County

- Big Cypress National Preserve Oasis Visitor Center
- Collier County Museum
- Everglades National Park, Sandfly Island Canoe Trip
- Museum of the Everglades
- Olde Marco Museum



★ National Historic Landmark: Historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior as possessing exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. Only 39 sites in Florida bear this national distinction.

🦋 Sites on the Trail of Florida's Indian Heritage (see inside back cover).

CENTRAL REGION

Sites are listed in alphabetical order by city, then site name. Also see map, pages 18-19.

**MUSEUM OF FLORIDA
ART AND CULTURE**
Avon Park, Highlands County
863.382.6900
www.mofac.org

The Museum of Florida Art and Culture contains exhibits on the Native American cultures of the Lake Wales Ridge and Kissimmee Valley, including artifacts from the Blueberry Site. Also at the museum are paintings by Florida artists that interpret Florida's history, heritage, and environments.

Dugout Canoes in Florida

Prehistoric "dugout" canoes are important and fragile artifacts. More have been found in Florida than in any other state. There are currently over 200 recorded sites in Florida that have canoes or log boats. Some are single canoes, others are groups of canoes, and a few sites, such as Lake Pithlachocco (Newnans Lake), have large numbers of canoes in close proximity. As part of the archaeological record, these canoes provide information about Florida's past. The oldest canoes date to the Middle Archaic Period, ca. 7,000 to 6,000 years ago, but canoes



An excavated canoe at Newnans Lake. (Image courtesy of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, Tallahassee)

**POLK COUNTY
HISTORICAL MUSEUM**
Bartow, Polk County
863.534.4386
www.polk-county.net/county_offices/
leisure_svcs/hist_museum/about.aspx

The Polk County Historical Museum collection includes natural and cultural objects related to Polk County and the greater central Florida area that represent the area's history from pre-European times through the present. Exhibits on Native American heritage include a dugout canoe, the PaleoIndian Gallery, and a Seminole War display case.



Seminole family with their canoe ca. 1930. (Image courtesy of the Florida State Archives, Tallahassee)

from many time periods are known, including examples made by Europeans and American settlers. Even today, Native Americans continue traditional canoe making. All artifacts located on state-owned lands or sovereign submerged bottoms, including canoes, are property of the state. Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, assigns ownership of these items to the Division of Historical Resources, so that they may be protected and conserved for future generations on behalf of the citizens of Florida. It is illegal to remove or disturb artifacts on state lands, including canoes. If you believe that you have located a canoe, please contact the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (see Helpful Resources section on page 35).

Ryan J. Wheeler

**PAYNES CREEK HISTORIC
STATE PARK**
Bowling Green, Hardee County
863.375.4717
www.floridastateparks.org/paynescreek/
default.cfm

Within this park is the site of Fort Chokonikla, built in late 1849 as an outpost in a chain of forts established to control the Seminoles. A museum at the visitor center depicts the lives of Florida's Seminoles and pioneers during the 19th century. Today, nature enthusiasts can enjoy walking along trails through the park's natural areas, canoeing, kayaking, and fishing.

**DADE BATTLEFIELD
HISTORIC STATE PARK**
Bushnell, Sumter County
352.793.4781
www.floridastateparks.org/dadebattlefield/
default.cfm

The Dade battle ushered in the Second Seminole War in 1835. The park protects the National Historic Landmark battlefield and the natural communities as they existed when the soldiers and Seminoles battled over 170 years ago. The visitor center has information and displays about the battle and a 12-minute video history. An annual battle reenactment in December commemorates the Seminole attack on Major Dade's command.

**FORT CHRISTMAS PARK
AND MUSEUM**
Christmas, Orange County
407.568.4149

On December 25, 1837, a force of 2,000 U.S. Army soldiers and Alabama volunteers arrived near this spot to construct a fort which was aptly named. Fort Christmas was only one of over 200 forts planned for construction during the Second Seminole Indian War, 1835 - 1842. A video and display cases in the reconstructed fort provide a history of the Seminole culture, Seminole war and the early days of white settlement.

CHIEF CHIPCO'S VILLAGE HISTORICAL MARKER

Lake Hamilton, Polk County

A marker located in a small roadside park on the west side of U.S. Highway 27 on the south shore of Lake Hamilton recognizes the location of Chief Chipco's Village on Bonar's Island in the mid 1800s. A staunch opponent of Seminole removal, Chief Chipco is remembered for his friendship with white settlers.

FORT KING NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK HISTORICAL MARKER

Ocala, Marion County

A marker commemorates Fort King, a military outpost during the Second Seminole War named for Colonel William King and first occupied in 1827. After the Seminole War ended, Fort King became the temporary seat of newly created Marion County.

MARION COUNTY MUSEUM OF HISTORY

Ocala, Marion County

352.629.2773 or 352.694.2529

This museum houses collections relating to the history of Marion County. There are exhibits on Marion County's original inhabitants from 12,000 years ago through Spanish contact. There are also displays of authentic reproductions of Seminole clothing from the Seminole War period (ca. 1830s) and the history of Fort King and other Seminole War forts in the area.

SILVER RIVER MUSEUM AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION CENTER IN SILVER RIVER STATE PARK

Ocala, Marion County

352.236.7148

www.silverrivermuseum.com/tour.html;
www.floridastateparks.org/silverriver/default.cfm

This "hands-on" museum focuses on the environmental and human history of Florida. Displays of artifacts, including

tools and weapons constructed from native materials made by Florida's first people from 12,000 years ago, are found within the museum. The state park also has a pioneer cracker village and offers canoe trips on the clear waters of the Silver River.

THE ORANGE COUNTY REGIONAL HISTORY CENTER

Orlando, Orange County

407.836.8500

www.thehistorycenter.org/home/

Located in the historic Orange County Courthouse in downtown Orlando, this history center focuses on the history of central Florida. Exhibits portray the area's first people and their initial encounter with the Spanish. There are also exhibits on the Seminole War period. The outdoor Heritage Square courtyard provides a glimpse of original Florida in the center of a bustling city.

LAKE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Tavares, Lake County

352.343.9600

www.lakegovernment.com/historical_museum/

Located on the first floor of the Lake County Court House, exhibits and programs offer an exciting and informative view of Lake County's history. Native American exhibits include displays of pottery and stone tools from 10,000 years ago to Spanish contact and Seminole artifacts.

ALEXANDER SPRINGS RECREATION AREA, OCALA NATIONAL FOREST

Umatilla, Lake County

352.669.3153

www.fs.fed.us/r8/florida/local-resources/images/maps/oca/alex%20springs.pdf

Archaeological excavations have uncovered evidence of Native American settlements at the spring dating back 1,000 years. These are explained on the short nature trail near the campground.



(Image courtesy of the Division of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, catalog number A/686)

Osceola, 1804 – 1838

Born in 1804 to a Creek mother and Scottish trader, William Powell, Osceola became a prominent Seminole leader during the Second Seminole War. By age 15 he had already learned much from Neamathla, a Seminole leader in the First Seminole War, and received his adult name, *Ussi Yahola*, meaning Black Drink Singer. Although not a hereditary chief, he was elected war chief in 1832. His fierce resistance to removal and his leadership of an undefeated Seminole force led to great fame. His capture under a flag of truce by General Thomas Jesup in October 1837 added further embarrassment to the failed U.S. military effort. After a brief imprisonment at Castillo San Marcos, then known as Fort Marion, in St. Augustine, he was moved to Fort Moultrie in Charleston where he survived less than a year. His death and burial with full military honors were reported across the nation and in Europe. Counties in Florida and several other states, as well as Osceola National Forest, honor his name.

James J. Miller

EAST CENTRAL REGION

Sites are listed in alphabetical order by city, then site name. Also see map, pages 18-19.

BREVARD MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Cocoa, Brevard County

321.632.1830

www.brevardmuseum.org/Home_Page.php

This museum features an exhibit on the National Historic Landmark Windover Site, pond burials dating to around 7,000 years ago (see page 23). The museum also contains artifacts and displays on the area's original inhabitants from 12,000 years ago to Spanish contact and a replica of a 19th-century Seminole village.

Basket Weaving, A Cultural Continuity

Long before Florida's earliest inhabitants developed pottery, they made baskets from pine straw and other plant fibers to carry and store food and other goods. Sites buried in wetland muck and other anaerobic environments are the most likely to contain the remains of baskets that are thousands of years old, providing a glimpse of this ancient and skilled practice. Seminoles and Miccosukees continue basket weaving traditions today.

Brenda Swann

HALIFAX HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Daytona Beach, Volusia County

386.255.6976

www.halifaxhistorical.org/index.cfm

The history of the greater Daytona Beach area is presented in numerous display cases containing thousands of artifacts and memorabilia organized by theme. The Native American exhibits contain artifacts and replicas dating from 5,000 years ago through Spanish contact.

DELEON SPRINGS STATE PARK

DeLand, Volusia County

386.985.4212

www.floridastateparks.org/deleonsprings/default.cfm

Native Americans visited and used these springs as long ago as 6,000 years. In the early 1800s, settlers built sugar and cotton plantations that were burned by Seminole Indians in the 1830s during the Second Seminole War. Exhibit panels describe the area's past, and tours are available.

HONTOON ISLAND STATE PARK

Boat accessible only.

DeLand, Volusia County

386.736.5309

www.floridastateparks.org/hontoonisland/default.cfm

In the middle of the St. Johns River, 2,000-year-old shell midden mounds are found along the shoreline and in the interior of Hontoon Island. Intricately carved wooden animal effigies have been recovered from these midden mounds. Trails through the island park take visitors past these ancient remains, and replicas of the animal effigies are on display in the picnic and playground area. A visitor center contains exhibits about the many inhabitants and uses of Hontoon Island over the past 2,000 years.

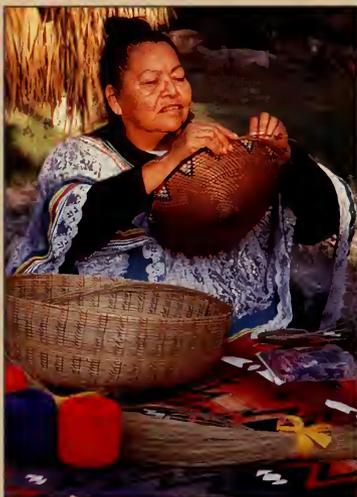
ST. LUCIE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County

772.462.1795

www.visitsluciefla.com/frame3h.html

Exhibits on the Ais, who lived in the the Fort Pierce area at the time of Spanish exploration, include artifacts from the period and reproductions of sketches made at the time of European contact. The museum also presents a recreated early 20th-century Seminole encampment.



Top: Seminole Mary Frances Johns demonstrates basket weaving. (Images courtesy of Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville)

NEW SMYRNA MUSEUM OF HISTORY

New Smyrna Beach, Volusia County
386.478.0052
www.nsbhistory.org/

Native American exhibits contain artifacts and displays on pre-European cultures of southeast Volusia County. Seminoles are highlighted as part of New Smyrna's rich history.

NEW SMYRNA SUGAR MILL RUINS COUNTY HISTORIC SITE

New Smyrna Beach, Volusia County
386.736.5953

This Volusia County Park preserves the remains of one of the sugar mills that thrived in the area in the 1800s. Seminoles raided and burned the sugar mill in 1835.

SEMINOLE REST, CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE

Oak Hill, Volusia County
386.428.3384

www.nps.gov/cana/upload/seminole_rest_significance.pdf

Seminole Rest consists of several prehistoric shell mounds dating from 4,000 years ago to 1565. Snyder's Mound, the largest mound at this site, is unique because few mounds this large remain intact today. There is a self-guided hiking trail through the site to view the mounds.

Windover Pond, Brevard County

Wetland areas can contain significant archaeological resources because their environment tends to preserve archaeological remains such as wood and bone, which are rarely or only poorly preserved in other archaeological sites. The Windover Pond Site, situated between the Indian and St. Johns Rivers, near modern day Titusville, contains one of the most important archaeological finds in the country and is a National Historic Landmark.

TURTLE MOUND TRAIL, CANAVERAL NATIONAL SEASHORE

Oak Hill, Volusia County
407.267.1100
www.nps.gov/cana/planyourvisit/indooractivities.htm

At almost 45 feet in height, Turtle Mound is one of the tallest shell middens in Florida. It is an impressive site situated on a narrow strip of land between the old Intercoastal Waterway channel and Apollo Beach. Turtle Mound can be reached by hiking trails which lead to the top of the ancient shell midden and provide excellent views of the Atlantic Ocean.

BATTLE OF OKEECHOBEE HISTORIC MARKER

Okeechobee, Okeechobee County
863.467.0105
www.okeechobee-tdc.com/Outdoors.htm

A historic plaque marks the location of the Okeechobee Battlefield, a site designated as a National Historic Landmark. In late December 1837, Colonel Zachary Taylor met Seminoles who were led by chiefs Coacoochee (Wild Cat), Halpatter (Alligator) and Abiaka (Sam Jones) in the largest battle of the Second Seminole War. Roughly 1,000 U.S. soldiers and 400 Seminoles fought in the battle. A total of 26 U.S. soldiers and 14 Seminole were killed.

Over 120 individual burials were found within the peat deposits of the pond some 10 feet below the pond surface. These burials occurred nearly 8,000 years ago, long before the Egyptian mummies were entombed. Despite their age, the peat preserved the remains so well that even brain material was present. In the continental U.S., such finds are unique to Florida.

Of the many types and ages of archaeological sites, none carry



St. Johns Plain boat-shaped bowl (ca. 500 – 3,000 years ago) from north Florida.

(Image courtesy of Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville)

ORMOND BURIAL MOUND

Ormond Beach, Volusia County
www.volusiahistory.com/Ormond.htm

Dating to 1,200 years ago, Ormond Burial Mound is one of the most intact burial mounds in eastern Florida. Thanks to community efforts, the Ormond Mound has been preserved as a city park.

TOMOKA STATE PARK, NOCOROCO

Ormond Beach, Volusia County
386.676.4050
www.floridastateparks.org/tomoka/default.cfm

Within the park is the Nocoroco Site, a Timucuan village reported by Spanish explorers in the early 1600s. The site is represented by a black earth and oyster shell midden. Artifacts recovered from the once-extensive midden indicate that the site was used from 2,500 years ago. The park museum contains exhibits on Florida history, including Native American artifacts from the area.

greater personal, social, and religious importance than those containing human burials. For all people, and especially for Native Americans, burial sites command special respect, reverence, and treatment. Florida's cemetery law protects unmarked human burials, those graves and burial sites and their contents that occur outside our traditional cemeteries—regardless of origins or burial technique.

Brenda Swann

WEST CENTRAL REGION

Sites are listed in alphabetical order by city, then site name. Also see map, pages 18-19.

**MAY-STRINGER
HERITAGE MUSEUM**
Brooksville, Hernando County
352.799.0129

www.hernandoheritagemuseum.com

With over 11,000 artifacts, the museum is housed in a 12 room, four-story Victorian mansion built in 1856. Native American exhibits include artifacts from excavations on the mounds at the Weeki Wachee Springs attraction.

**CRYSTAL RIVER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATE PARK**
Crystal River, Citrus County

352.795.3817

www.floridastateparks.org/crystalriver/default.cfm

A National Historic Landmark, this 61-acre site has burial mounds, temple/platform mounds, a plaza area, and a substantial midden. The six-mound complex is one of the longest continuously occupied sites in Florida. The visitor center showcases Native American artifacts from Crystal River and related sites.

**FORT COOPER
HISTORIC STATE PARK**

Inverness, Citrus County

352.726.0315

www.floridastateparks.org/fortcooper/default.cfm

Named for Major Mark Cooper, the fort was built during the Second Seminole War. It saw action in 1836 with the First Georgia Battalion of Volunteers, and served as an observation post and stopover until the war's end. Part of the palisade wall has been reconstructed, and a battle reenactment is staged each April during Fort Cooper Days.

**OELSNER MOUND
HISTORIC MARKER**

Port Richey, Pasco County

Built by Native Americans around 1,000 years ago, this mound is all that remains of a little-known Native American community. The mound was excavated in 1879 by S. T. Walker

of the Smithsonian Institution. The mound is preserved as a small park in a residential neighborhood and is surrounded by a short stone wall.

**SAFETY HARBOR MOUND,
PHILIPPE PARK**

Safety Harbor, Pinellas County

727.669.1947

www.co.pinellascounty.org/park11_Philippe.htm

Within the boundaries of Philippe Park and jutting out over Old Tampa Bay is the National Historic Landmark Safety Harbor site, which includes a large temple mound. The site was a ceremonial center for nearly 500 years, beginning about 1,000 years ago. A nature trail leads to the mound.

**SAFETY HARBOR MUSEUM
OF REGIONAL HISTORY**

Safety Harbor, Pinellas County

727.726.1668

www.safetyharbormuseum.org

With artifacts from the nearby Safety Harbor archaeological site, dioramas and displays tell the story of Florida's first people and the arrival of Spanish explorers in the 16th century.

**ANDERSON-NARVÁEZ MOUND
AT JUNGLE PRADA MOUND PARK**
St. Petersburg, Pinellas County

727.347.0354

www.sacredlands.info

Known as the Anderson/Narváez Site after the 600-man Pánfilo de Narváez expedition believed to have landed

here in 1528, the public portion of the multi-mound site is nestled in a wooded park overlooking Boca Ciega Bay. The private portion, owned by the Anderson family, contains a 10-foot deep archaeological test pit that looks down into the heart of the mound. Artifacts from the site and information about Tocobaga Indians are on display in the Greenhouse Museum on site.

**PINELLAS POINT TEMPLE
MOUND HISTORIC MARKER**

St. Petersburg, Pinellas County

This mound, now surrounded by modern houses, was built beginning around 1,000 years ago. The site is accessible at a small park surrounding the mound in the Pinellas Point neighborhood. A historic marker explains the history and legends of this mound, including the story of Juan Ortiz and the Tocobaga princess (see page 25).

**SCIENCE CENTER
OF PINELLAS COUNTY**

St. Petersburg, Pinellas County

727.384.0027

www.sciencecenterofpinellas.com

The Science Center of Pinellas County offers a variety of displays and exhibits on science and history, including a 16th-century Indian village, which features recreated aboriginal style dwellings, mounds and an archaeological excavation brought to life through living history demonstrations.



Reenactment of the Dade Battle at Fort Foster, Hillsborough River State Park. (Image courtesy of Elizabeth Neily, Gulfport)

The Story of Juan Ortiz and the Tocobaga Princess

Shortly after landing near Tampa Bay in 1539, Hernando de Soto and his soldiers were very surprised by a man who told them in Spanish that he was Juan Ortiz from Seville, Spain. Native Americans had captured him years before and almost killed him, until the daughter of the chief pleaded for his life. The saga began in 1528, when a Spanish expedition with many soldiers, headed by Pánfilo de Narváez, landed near Tampa Bay. Juan Ortiz, one of the soldiers who went ashore, was quickly captured by the Tocobaga Indians. Chief Hirrihigua wanted to kill Ortiz in retaliation for the Spanish mistreatment of Indians, but the chief's daughter successfully pleaded for Ortiz's life. The Indians made Ortiz a slave, forcing him to do menial tasks like guarding the hut

where the dead were kept before burial. After falling asleep while guarding the corpses, Ortiz awoke to find that an animal had dragged off the corpse of a dead child. Ortiz chased the animal, wounded it, and recovered the body. The chief was angry at Ortiz for falling asleep while guarding the hut and wanted to kill him, but once again the chief's daughter successfully pleaded for his life. Worried about his safety, the chief's daughter helped Ortiz escape to another tribe. Ortiz traveled with several Indian tribes and learned their languages and customs, and in doing so became a great help to the 1539 Hernando de



Part of the Tocobaga exhibit at the South Florida Museum (see page 26). Tocobaga is the tribe that first encountered Pánfilo de Narváez, Hernando de Soto and other Spanish explorers and with whom Juan Ortiz lived. (Image courtesy of South Florida Museum, Bradenton)

Soto expedition. Ortiz eventually died while accompanying de Soto, but he recorded many fascinating stories about his time with the pre-European societies of Florida.

Kevin McCarthy

WEEDON ISLAND PRESERVE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HISTORY CENTER

St. Petersburg, Pinellas County
727.453.6500
www.pinellascounty.org/environment

This 3,700-acre nature preserve, situated on Old Tampa Bay, was home to Native Americans for thousands of years. The site gave the name to the Weedon Island Culture, whose distinctive ornate pottery was first recorded on Weedon Island in 1924. The spelling was changed to differentiate Weedon Island, the place, from Weedon Island, the culture. Through public programs, guided hikes and exhibits, the Weedon Island Preserve and Natural History Center interprets the rich natural, cultural and archaeological history of the area and how the environment and people support and shape each other.

TAMPA BAY HISTORY CENTER
Tampa, Hillsborough County
813.228.0097
www.tampabayhistorycenter.org

Native American exhibits include objects and tools from 12,000 to 8,000 years ago and interpretive panels on the Seminole people. There are also displays on the Seminole War and Fort Brooke, the embarkation point for Seminoles removed to the west and where many Seminoles were buried.

UPPER TAMPA BAY PARK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
Tampa, Hillsborough County
813.855.1765

www.hillsboroughcounty.org/parks/parkservices/regionalparks.cfm
This is a 2,144-acre park and preserve located on Double Branch Peninsula in Tampa Bay. The archaeological district within the park includes 18 sites that date from 4,000 to 500 years ago and are associated with the Manasota Culture. The interpretive building houses exhibits on the archaeological district, and nature trails, boardwalks, and canoes are also available.

FORT FOSTER, HILLSBOROUGH
RIVER STATE PARK
Thonotosassa, Hillsborough County
813.987.6771
www.floridastateparks.org/hillsboroughriver/default.cfm

Within Hillsborough River State Park is a replica of Fort Foster, a Second Seminole War military fort built in 1836 and occupied until 1838. The fort guarded a military bridge over the Hillsborough River. An interpretive center contains exhibits on the fort, Seminoles, and Second Seminole War.

HERITAGE INTERPRETER IN THIS REGION

FLORIDA FRONTIERS
Based in St. Petersburg, Pinellas County
727.321.7845
www.floridafrontier.com

Florida Frontiers offers tours of sites in Pinellas County where Tocobaga Indians built ancient towns over 1,000 years ago. Artists, environmental educators, and living history interpreters Elizabeth Neily and Hermann Trappman tell stories about 12,000 years of human occupation in Florida.

SOUTHWEST REGION

Sites are listed in alphabetical order by city, then site name. Also see map, pages 18-19.

BARBARA SUMWALT MUSEUM

Boat accessible only.

Bokeelia, Useppa Island, Lee County

239.283.9600

www.useppa.com/society.html

Exhibits focus on Useppa Island's history, including displays on the pre-European inhabitants of the island from 12,000 to 7,000 years ago and the Calusa, who lived in the area at the time of Spanish exploration of Florida. The "Useppa Woman," a reconstructed bust from a 1,400-year-old burial, pictured on the back cover, is on display.

DE SOTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

Bradenton, Manatee County

941.792.0458

www.nps.gov/deso

This site commemorates the 1539-1542 expedition of Hernando de Soto, first European explorer of 4,000 miles of the southeastern United States.

De Soto National Memorial provides a view of the coastal environment that was home to ancient Floridians and a barrier to the conquistadors. From December to April the site has living history demonstrations that bring to life de Soto's landing camp, Camp Uzita, named after the local chief.

SOUTH FLORIDA MUSEUM

Bradenton, Manatee County

941.746.4131

www.southfloridamuseum.org

The "Archaic Man" display contains artifacts and exhibit panels about people who lived in Florida between 9,000 and 5,000 years ago. This museum houses the famous Montague Tallant Collection, one of the premier collections of Florida aboriginal artifacts from 1,700 years ago through European contact in the 1500s.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

HISTORICAL CENTER

Charlotte Harbor, Charlotte County

941.629.7278

www.charlottecountyfl.com/historical/index.asp

Exhibits of the earliest inhabitants of the area contain projectile points

dating to 5,000 years ago and pottery fragments dating to around 3,000 years ago. Other Native American exhibits include stories of the ancient people who fished and thrived in the Calusa heartland estuaries over 2,000 years ago.

Coacoochee (Wild Cat), ca. 1808 – 1857



(Image courtesy of Florida State Archives, Tallahassee)

Coacoochee (Ko AH koo chee) was an effective and colorful leader in the Seminole resistance to the American invasion of Florida in the 1830s and 1840s. He was born about 1808 near the Oklawaha River in east-central Florida. His mother was a sister of the Seminole principal chief Micco Nuppa ("Micanopy") and his father was micco (leader) of a Seminole town on the St. Johns River. Therefore, Coacoochee belonged to the elite lineage that provided the most influential Seminole leaders. By 1836, Coacoochee was raiding American settlements in eastern Florida. After his celebrated escape from the U.S. prison at Fort Marion (Castillo de San Marcos) in

November 1837, he succeeded *Asin Yahola* or *Ussi Yahola* (Osceola) as paramount military leader of the Seminole resistance, and held that position longer and more effectively than his more famous predecessor. Coacoochee became micco of a small community during the war and occupied a series of other offices in the Seminole government after his people's forced relocation to an area now in Oklahoma in November 1841. After Micco Nuppa's death in 1848, the Council passed over Coacoochee for the position of principal chief despite his extraordinary talent for leadership. Frustrated, presumably, with that and with Muscogee ("Creek") and American interference in Seminole affairs, he moved his town to Coahuila, Mexico, between 1849 and 1850. A community of maroons (free Africans) led by John Cowaya (John Horse) accompanied them, and a group of Kickapoos, originally from the Great Lakes area, joined them briefly. They negotiated a treaty with Mexico, agreeing to defend the Mexican border country under Coacoochee's leadership in exchange for land, goods, and services. In 1857, Coacoochee and many of his people died of smallpox. His community soon fell apart, and the Seminoles left Coahuila by 1861. Seminoles still remember and admire him.

Susan A. Miller

**AH-TAH-THI-KI MUSEUM,
BIG CYPRESS RESERVATION**
Clewiston, Hendry County
863.902.1113
www.ahtahthiki.com

This is the official museum of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. Exhibits depict the lives of the Seminoles in south Florida during the late 1800s. Additionally, there is a 600-square-foot changing exhibit gallery and a nine-mile boardwalk through the cypress swamp. The Legends Theater portrays how stories were passed down from generation to generation.

**BILLIE SWAMP SAFARI, BIG
CYPRESS RESERVATION**
Clewiston, Hendry County
800.949.6101
www.seminoletribe.com/safari

Billie Swamp Safari offers first-hand experience of the wildlife and environment of the everglades. Overnight guests sleep in a native-style chickee hut. There are also day and evening swamp tours, and campfire stories about the history and legends of the unconquered Seminoles.

**INDIAN MOUND PARK
(PAULSEN POINT)**
Englewood, Sarasota County
941.474.3065 or 941.861.5000

This site, now a Sarasota County park, was a site of regional authority occupied from approximately 3,000 to 650 years ago. Ancient people were attracted to this particular area of land because of the abundance of seafood, the mainstay of their diet. Nature trails provide various views of the mound.

**MOUND KEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL
STATE PARK**
Boat accessible only.
Estero Bay, Lee County
239.992.0311
www.floridastateparks.org/moundkey/default.cfm

Mound Key is believed to have been the ceremonial and political center of the Calusa Indians when the Spaniards first attempted to colonize southwest Florida. Archaeological investigations indicate that Mound Key was occupied at least 2,000 years ago. In 1566, the Spanish governor of Florida established a settlement on the island with a fort and the first Jesuit mission in Spanish Florida. Accessible only by boat, the island features outdoor exhibits that

explain the lifeways of the people who built the mounds as well as nature trails to the top of the mounds.

**EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK,
SANDFLY ISLAND CANOE TRIP**
Everglades City, Collier County
305.242.7700
www.nps.gov/archive/ever/visit/canoe-gc.htm

Everglades National Park protects a large portion of the Everglades, the largest marsh estuary in the United States. Native Americans took advantage of the vast resources it offered and sought refuge there from U.S. attempts at removal. Interpretive displays on Sandfly Island tell of the island's long human history. The island itself is a shell mound created by Calusa Indians, who lived in this area over 2,000 years ago.

MUSEUM OF THE EVERGLADES
Everglades City, Collier County
239.695.0008
www.florida-everglades.com/evercity/museum.htm

Native American exhibits display artifacts from 2,000 to 500 years ago and tell the story of southwest Florida's first inhabitants. Education programs, lectures, and events are presented throughout the year.



(Image courtesy of Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, Tallahassee)

Vandalism of Florida's Native American Heritage

Florida's Native American heritage sites attract attention from many individuals and groups interested in their protection, preservation and interpretation. Unfortunately, many sites also attract unscrupulous people interested in removing artifacts for personal gain. Sites on public and private land are systematically targeted by looters who collect or sell Native American artifacts. State land managers, archaeologists, law enforcement officers and prosecutors work together to stem this tide

of destruction, which ruins both the intrinsic and scientific value of archaeological sites. Section 267.13, *Florida Statutes* provides misdemeanor and felony penalties for vandalizing sites on state land. Many looters dig at night or target remote sites, making them difficult to catch. Despite this, five to ten people are prosecuted every year. Please visit sites responsibly, leave exposed artifacts for others to observe and learn from, never dig into a site, and report signs of vandalism to state law enforcement authorities.

Ryan J. Wheeler

SOUTHWEST REGION (CONTINUED)

**SOUTHWEST FLORIDA
MUSEUM OF HISTORY**
Fort Myers, Lee County
239.332.5955
www.cityofmyers.com/museum/about.aspx

Housed in the former Atlantic Coastline Railroad depot, this museum tells the Native American heritage of the region in exhibits portraying the first people who arrived 12,000 years ago, as well as the Calusa and Seminoles.

THE MOUND HOUSE
Fort Myers Beach, Lee County
239.765.0865
www.moundhouse.org

The oldest standing structure on Fort Myers Beach sits on the crest of a Calusa shell mound overlooking Estero Bay. Walk inside the mound to view interspersed layers of shell and earth used to construct the site from 2,000 to 1,200 years ago.

OLDE MARCO MUSEUM
Marco Island, Collier County
239.394.6917
www.themihs.org/index.htm

The Calusa culture, dominant in the area from 2,000 to 500 years ago, is the premier exhibit at this museum. Some of the most important finds in North American pre-European archaeology are depicted in photographs, including finds from the Key Marco Site. In 1895-1896, archaeologist Frank Hamilton Cushing excavated the Key Marco Site and recovered over 1,000 wooden artifacts, the most famous of which is a carving of a cat-like animal. This amazing find ensured this site's place as among the most famous in the southeast.

**FORT CENTER, FISHEATING CREEK
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA**
Moore Haven, Glades County
561.625.5122
www.floridaconservation.org/recreation/fisheating_creek/default.asp

Used as a location for a small fort during the Second and Third Seminole War, archaeological remains at Fort Center consist of mounds, ponds, circular ditches, and linear embankments built about 2,000 years ago. At the site, bundles of human remains were found along with the remnants of a wooden platform decorated with wooden carvings of wildlife including life-size cats, a bear, foxes, eagles, and wading birds.

**ORTONA SITE,
INDIAN MOUND PARK**
Moore Haven, Glades County
863.946.0440

First documented during a survey in 1839, unusual earthworks near the Caloosahatchee River were first believed to be fortifications built by Europeans. Archaeological investigations determined that the earthworks are in fact the remains of a canal system dating to about 1,700 years ago, demonstrating that the Indians engineered large irrigation projects. An exhibit and trail interpret the site.



*Aerial photograph of Little Salt Spring.
(Photographed by Peter Masa. Image courtesy of John Gifford)*

Little Salt Spring: Oasis of Information

Little Salt Spring is a unique archaeological resource. Not only is it one of the oldest in North America, it contains organic remains of plants, animals, and people that are extremely well preserved. Around a small sink hole in present-day Sarasota County, people continuously used the site from 12,000 to 5,000 years ago, when Florida was much drier. They camped in the upper bowl of the hourglass-shaped sinkhole, pounding stakes into the sides of the shaft to lower ropes to the water surface 90 feet below ground level. Below a depth of 15 feet the water that flows up from Florida's underground aquifer contains no dissolved oxygen. As a result, organic material such as bone and

wood will never decay. Here 20th-century divers have excavated a giant turtle with a 12,000-year-old wooden stake through its shell and the remains of a cook fire, a 9,000-year-old oak boomerang-like object and a host of artifacts from 6,000-year-old burials, including two beautiful greenstone pendants. Now owned by the University of Miami, the 110-acre wooded preserve around the sinkhole is an island in a sea of streets, homes, schools, and golf courses.

Excerpted from a report by Bill Dudley and provided by John Gifford with funding from the Florida Dept. of State, Div. of Cultural Affairs and produced by the Florida Humanities Council on the web at:
www.flahum.org





(Image Courtesy of Florida Public Radio – Trimmel Gomes)

Buffalo Tiger, 1920 –

Buffalo Tiger is a venerated elder of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians who resides in southern Florida. He was born in 1920 at a traditional Indian camp, deep in the Everglades. Mostaki was his childhood name. The Tigers are members of the Bird Clan, and he spent his childhood learning the language and traditions of his people. As a child, Mostaki accompanied his family on visits to trading posts in Miami where he occasionally played with white youngsters and began to learn English. He never attended school until he was an adult and then only for a short time. Like other Miccosukee boys, at about age fifteen he received an adult name from elders at the Green Corn Dance, the annual ceremony of his people. However, the white children that he played with said he ran like a buffalo and that name stuck. Buffalo Tiger was unusual among the reclusive Miccosukees who preferred to remain in their Everglades camps. He took a job in Miami,

married a non-Indian woman and interacted with white society. Thus he became an invaluable negotiator for his people when, in the 1950s, they requested federal recognition as a tribe separate from the Florida Seminoles. When the U.S. government refused to grant the Miccosukee's tribal status, Buffalo led a delegation to Cuba in 1959, where they were eagerly recognized by Fidel Castro. Officials in Washington quickly reconsidered their position and the Miccosukee Tribe's government was organized in 1962. Buffalo was elected its first chairman and served for 23 years. Under his leadership the Miccosukee became the first tribe to totally manage its own affairs under President Nixon's new Indian Self-Determination Policy. After stepping down from tribal government, Buffalo Tiger began a successful airboat tour business that he continues to operate on the Tamiami Trail.

Harry A. Kersey, Jr.

COLLIER COUNTY MUSEUM

Naples, Collier County
239.774.8476
www.colliermuseum.com

Exhibits on the Calusa and Seminole Indians describe the Native American heritage of the area. Also at the museum are five acres of native gardens.

BIG CYPRESS NATIONAL PRESERVE OASIS VISITOR CENTER

Ochopee, Collier County
239.695.1201
www.nps.gov/bicy/planyourvisit/directions.htm

The Big Cypress Swamp became a refuge for Seminole and Miccosukee people remaining in Florida at the end of the Third Seminole War in 1858. Today, a large portion of the swamp is within the boundaries of the Big Cypress Reservation of the Seminole Tribe of Florida. The National Preserve visitor center offers exhibits and educational materials on the natural and cultural history of the preserve, including its use as home to Native Americans.

HISTORIC SPANISH POINT

Osprey, Sarasota County
941.966.5214
www.historicspanishpoint.org

Over 5,000 years of human history is represented within this 30-acre site. The site includes two large shell middens and a significant burial mound constituting one of the largest intact prehistoric sites in the region. It features "A Window To The Past," an exhibit inside a 15-foot high midden mound. The site also has a pioneer era homestead and formal gardens.

MADIRA BICKEL MOUND STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

Palmetto, Manatee County
941.723.4536
www.floridastateparks.org/madirabickelmound/default.cfm

Designated as Florida's first archaeological monument in 1949, the Madira Bickel temple and burial mound complex reflect native occupations from about 1,700 to 800 years ago. A trail leads to the top of the mound.

SOUTHWEST REGION

(CONTINUED)

PORTAVANT TEMPLE MOUND AT EMERSON POINT PARK
Palmetto, Manatee County
941.776.2295

The Portavant Temple Mound is the largest Native American mound in the Tampa Bay Area and overlooks the Manatee River. Emerson Point Park has witnessed extensive human use for over 4,500 years with the most striking evidence being the 1,200-year-old temple mound and surrounding village middens. Outdoor exhibits explain the site's archaeological features and the area's past.

CALUSA HERITAGE TRAIL, RANDELL RESEARCH CENTER AT PINELAND
Pine Island, Lee County
239.283.2062
www.flmnh.ufl.edu/RRC

The Calusa Heritage Trail is an interpreted path that leads visitors through the mounds, canals, and other features of the archaeological site at Pineland. Signs provide information about the Calusa, their environment, and the people who have lived at Pineland since the Calusa.

Betty Mae Jumper, 1923 –

Betty Mae Jumper spent her early childhood on the Seminole reservation in Dania, now called Hollywood, where she attended the reservation school. She then went to school in Cherokee, North Carolina and became one of the first Seminoles to graduate high school. She went to nursing school in Oklahoma, returning to Florida to be a nurse for the Seminoles. She married Moses Jumper, and together they raised 3 children. When the Seminole Tribe of Florida received federal recognition in 1957, Betty Mae was on the first Tribal Council and was elected Chairperson of the Seminole Tribe of Florida in 1967, becoming the first woman to lead the Seminoles. In 1979 she

MUSEUM OF THE ISLANDS
Pine Island, Lee County
239.283.1525
www.museumoftheislands.com

Museum exhibits present the history of the Ten Thousand Islands along the southwest coast of Florida. A mural and period artifacts provide an interpretation of the powerful Calusa culture that inhabited the islands 2,000 years ago. An extensive shell collection and exhibit celebrating the importance of fishing is on display.

SARASOTA COUNTY HISTORY CENTER
Sarasota, Sarasota County
941.861.6881
www.scgov.net/Arts/Culture/History

The Sarasota County History Center maintains an archive, museum, and reference service for public interest and research, and an exhibit on pre-European people of the area.

HERITAGE INTERPRETERS IN THIS REGION

AROUND THE BEND NATURE TOURS
Based in Bradenton, Manatee County
941.794.8773
www.aroundbend.com

Around the Bend Nature Tours offers group tours and educational field trips to discover the rich natural and cultural heritage of Florida's southwestern Gulf of Mexico. Hands-on programs with replica tools and storytelling are available for people of all ages with the goal of giving them a sense of Florida as "home."

TARPON BAY EXPLORERS AT J.N. DING DARLING NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Sanibel Island, Lee County
239.472.8900
www.tarponbayexplorers.com

Tarpon Bay Explorers present Sanibel's ancient history through naturalist-guided and self-guided kayak tours on Commodore Creek, a trail used by the ancient Calusas. The Shell Mound Trail has views of a 2,000-year-old shell mound covered with subtropical vegetation.

established the *Seminole Tribune*, the widely circulated newspaper that brings information and news about the Seminoles to the Native American community and the world. Throughout the latter half of the 20th century, she regularly appeared as a Seminole storyteller at the Florida Folk Festival and other events. She has authored several books and was the recipient of the first Lifetime Achievement Award from the Native American Journalists Association. The Native America Indian Women's Association named her among the top 50 Indian women in the U.S., and she is a member of the Florida Women's Hall of Fame.

Brenda Swann



(Image Courtesy of the Florida Commission on the Status of Women, Tallahassee)

SOUTHEAST REGION

Sites are listed in alphabetical order by city, then site name. Also see map, pages 18-19.

**TREE TOPS PARK,
PINE ISLAND RIDGE**
Davie, Broward County
954.370.3750
www.broward.org/parks/

This park provides access to Pine Island Ridge, a core area of Seminole settlement beginning in the 1830s. The visitor center features exhibits on the life of Abiaka (Sam Jones) and the Battle of Pine Island Ridge, and a bronze sculpture of Abiaka pointing a woman and child to safety.

**JONATHAN DICKINSON
STATE PARK**
Hobe Sound, Palm Beach County
772.546.2771
www.floridastateparks.org/jonathandickinson/default.cfm

Jonathan Dickinson, a Quaker merchant, and his family and crew were shipwrecked near Hobe Sound in 1696 and walked the coast to St. Augustine. Dickinson's journal describes encounters with Native Americans and Spanish settlers along the coast and provides a detailed historical account of the time period. Portions of the Battle of Loxahatchee, fought during the Second Seminole War, are believed to have been fought within the park. A sign at the park interprets the battle.

**AH-TAH-THI-KI MUSEUM
AT OKALEE**
Hollywood, Broward County
954.797.5570
www.semtribe.com/enterprises/hollywood/ahtahthikiokalee/

This branch of the Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum, located on the Seminole Hollywood Reservation, is accessible through the Hard Rock entertainment complex. It includes an exhibit on Florida habitats and features Seminole paintings, colorful patchwork displays, and vintage photos.

Abiaka (Arpeika, Sam Jones), ca. 1765 – 1870

Although little is known about Seminole medicine man Abiaka, the Seminole Tribe says he may have been more important to Seminole resistance than Osceola. Abiaka was a powerful spiritual leader who used his medicine to stir Seminole warriors into a frenzy. Many years older than most of the Seminole leadership of that era, Abiaka was a staunch resister of removal. He kept the resistance fueled before and after Osceola's period of prominence. He was present at the attack on Dade's troops and the Battle of Loxahatchee, and his

genius directed Seminole gains in the 1837 Battle of Okeechobee. When the fighting had concluded, he was the only major Seminole leader to remain in Florida.

Starved, surrounded, sought with a vengeance, Abiaka would answer no flag of truce, no offer of compromise, no demand of surrender. He founded a settlement along the Pine Island Ridge, near Dania. His final camp was in the Big Cypress Swamp, not far from the Seminole Tribe's Big Cypress community of today.

Brenda Swann

**SEMINOLE OKALEE
INDIAN VILLAGE**
Hollywood, Broward County
954.797.5551
www.semtribe.com/enterprises/hollywood/okalee.shtml

The history and culture of the Seminole Indians are explored here, featuring an authentic Seminole Village with Seminole people demonstrating their world famous arts and crafts. Wildlife shows, alligator presentations, and animal feedings are conducted on the weekends.

**INDIAN KEY HISTORIC
STATE PARK**
Islamorada, Monroe County
305.664.2540
www.floridastateparks.org/indiankey/default.cfm

In 1840 Chakaika, leader of the "Spanish Indians," led a raid on the settlement at Indian Key that burned all but one building of this prosperous town, then the county seat of Monroe County. Oral traditions of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida assert that some members of their tribe are descendants of Chakaika's group. The Indian Key town ruins are on display, along with interpretive panels of the town's history.

**MOUNT ELIZABETH, INDIAN
RIVERSIDE PARK**
Jensen Beach, Martin County
727.692.7501
www.ap3server.martin.fl.us:7778/pls/portal/docs/page/mc_parks/documents/irspinfopic.pdf

The Mount Elizabeth site is a large coastal midden dating between 2,000 and 3,000 years ago. The exhibit on the site was developed by the Southeast Florida Archaeological Society Chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society.



*Part of the Indian Key town ruins.
(Image courtesy of the Florida Park Service, Indian Key)*

SOUTHEAST REGION

(CONTINUED)

JUPITER INLET HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, DUBOIS PARK

Jupiter, Palm Beach County
561.747.6639

www.lrhs.org/htmlPages/dubois.htm

Dubois Park contains the remains of a village occupied by the Jobe and their predecessors from 1,000 years ago. The shell midden, or trash pile, from the village site is 20 feet high. Jonathan Dickinson, a Quaker merchant whose family and crew were shipwrecked in 1696, is thought to have been held captive at this site. The Dubois Pioneer Home is located on top of the archaeological site.

LOXAHATCHEE RIVER HISTORICAL MUSEUM

Jupiter, Palm Beach County
561.747.6639
www.lrhs.org/indexFlash.htm

The permanent exhibit, "Five Thousand Years on the Loxahatchee," includes displays about pre-Spanish contact periods dating from 5,000 to 500 years ago. Also on display are Seminole artifacts and a replica of a Seminole village.

CRANE POINT NATURE CENTER, MUSEUMS, AND HISTORIC SITE Marathon, Monroe County

305.743.3900
www.cranepoint.org/index.html

Exhibits about Native Americans in the Florida Keys include a 600-year-old dugout canoe.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF SOUTHERN FLORIDA

Miami, Miami-Dade County
305.375.1492
www.historical-museum.org/hmsf/moreinfo.htm

The Historical Museum of Southern Florida tells the stories of people in south Florida and the Caribbean from 12,000 years ago through the present. The "Tropical Dreams: First Arrivals" exhibit features information and artifacts about southern Florida's first inhabitants and the Miami Circle (see page 33).

MICCOSUKEE INDIAN VILLAGE AND MUSEUM OF TRIBAL AND NATURAL HISTORY

Miami, Miami-Dade County
305.480.1924
www.miccosukeeresort.com/mivillage.html

The Miccosukee Indian Village offers demonstrations and exhibits of woodcarving, patchwork, beadwork, basket weaving, and doll making. The Miccosukee Museum of Natural and Tribal History was founded in 1983 and features clothing, paintings, and artifacts from the tribe.

SNAKE WARRIOR'S ISLAND Miramar, Broward County

954.964.0283
www.broward.org/parks/parklist.htm

The City of Miramar, State of Florida, Seminole Tribe of Florida, and Broward County have preserved this park in honor of Chitto-Tustenugee's (Snake Warrior) village, once located on the island. Archaeological excavations revealed European trade items such as glass beads and other Seminole artifacts at the site, and an 1840s map shows the location of the village within the park.



Billy Bowlegs, 1810 – 1859

Known as Holata Mico or Alligator Chief, Billy Bowlegs was a hereditary chief, descended from Cowkeeper, and probably a nephew of Micanopy. He was a key Seminole leader during the Second and Third Seminole Wars, especially after the capture of Osceola in 1838. A series of successful attacks by his small band of 200 warriors eventually led to a peace treaty in 1842, ending the Second Seminole War. The Florida Territory was relatively calm until 1855 when a U.S. Army raid on Bowlegs' camp at Great Cypress Swamp provoked three more years of guerrilla-style warfare. One of the last Seminole leaders to agree to removal to Indian Territory in Oklahoma, Billy Bowlegs, along with more than 100 followers, boarded the steamer *Grey Cloud* at Egmont Key near Tampa in 1858 for the arduous journey to Oklahoma.

James J. Miller

(Image courtesy of Florida State Archives)

**ARCH CREEK HISTORIC
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK**
North Miami, Miami-Dade County
305.944.6111
www.miamidade.gov/parks/Parks/arch_creek.asp

Arch Creek Park was created around a natural limestone bridge formation that was once part of an important trail first used by the Tequesta

around 2,000 years ago and later by the Seminoles in the 19th century. Middens dating to the Tequesta period and a 19th century coontie mill are also present in the park. Coontie is a plant ground into flour by Seminoles and early white settlers. A museum contains displays on the Native American remains at the park.

**THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF MARTIN COUNTY AT
ELLIOT MUSEUM**
Stuart, Martin County
772.225.1961
elliottmuseumfl.org

The museum is home to the Willoughby Collection, one of the largest collections of late 19th and early 20th century Seminole artifacts.

The Miami Circle: Case Study in Grassroots Preservation

The Miami Circle at Brickell Point, in the heart of downtown Miami, was discovered in 1998 during archaeological investigations conducted in preparation for development of two high-rise towers on the Brickell Point site. Carved into the soft limestone around 2,000 years ago, the Miami Circle likely represents the foundation of an ancient building or open-air enclosure that was part of a Native American village at the mouth of the Miami River. The threat of the Miami Circle's destruction by development attracted the attention of archaeologists, Native Americans, and preservation-minded citizens.

Because of the Miami Circle, many have learned a great deal about Native American history and now recognize that cooperation is needed to understand and preserve that legacy. Strong public pressure to preserve the archaeological site prompted the Florida Governor and Cabinet and Miami-Dade County to acquire the 2.2-acre parcel for \$26.7 million. The Miami Circle is currently being developed as a public park and preserve. For more information visit: www.miamicirclesite.com

*Ryan J. Wheeler
and
Jerald T. Milanich*



*Excavations at the Miami Circle, Brickell Point Site.
(Image courtesy of the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research)*

HELPFUL TERMS

Excerpted from the National Park Service. For more terms, visit: www.cr.nps.gov/seac/terms.htm

Anaerobic Environment: An environment that lacks oxygen. These environments preserve organic materials such as wood, bone, and grasses.

Anthropology: The scientific and humanistic study of people's present and past biological, linguistic, social, and cultural variations. Its major subfields are archaeology, physical anthropology, cultural anthropology, and anthropological linguistics.

Archaeological Site: A location where people left some material evidence of past activity.

Archaeology (also spelled Archeology): The scientific study of the physical evidence of human societies recovered through controlled collection or excavation from archaeological sites to discover and describe cultures. Analyses provide answers and predictions about the development of cultures and human behavior.

Artifact: Any object manufactured, used or modified by humans. Common examples include tools, art, and pottery.

Chert: A flint-like rock that occurs in central and western Florida.

Culture: Shared beliefs and practices learned by a group of people.

Historic Period: The period of time during which a written record is available.

Midden: The layer of soil where people lived, walked on, built houses, and threw out trash, including fragments of tools, charcoal, pieces of pottery, and food remains such as animal bones and seeds. Decomposition of these food remains and artifacts usually makes the midden layer darker than surrounding layers of soil.

Mound: Mounds can be comprised of midden material, while other types of mounds were purposefully built to serve a particular function. These other types of mounds are architectural features for burials, ceremonies, or to support houses. See page 14 for more on mounds.



Recreated midden at the South Florida: People and Environments exhibit at the Florida Museum of Natural History (see page 16). Shell and dirt have been built up and a dwelling is placed at the top.

Paleontology: The study of development of life on earth through the fossil record.

Prehistoric Period: The period of time before a written record. In Florida, it is pre-European contact.

Protohistoric: The period of time when only a partial or very limited historic record is available. In Florida, that would be primarily during the period of Spanish exploration (1513 – 1565).

Subsistence: The means by which a group obtains the food and shelter necessary to support life.

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FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED NATIVE AMERICAN GROUPS WITH TIES TO FLORIDA

MICCOSUKEE TRIBE OF INDIANS OF FLORIDA
Tamiami Station
P.O. Box 440021
Miami, FL 33144
www.miccosukeeresort.com/tribe.html

MUSCOGEE (CREEK) NATION
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447
www.muscogeenation-nsn.gov/

POARCH BAND OF CREEK INDIANS
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, AL 36502
www.poarchcreekindians.org

SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA
6300 Stirling Road
Hollywood, FL 33024
www.seminoletribe.com

SEMINOLE NATION OF OKLAHOMA
P.O. Box 1498
Wewoka, OK 74884
seminolenation.com/

HELPFUL RESOURCES

FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY
www.fasweb.org/index.html

Florida's statewide organization for anthropology and archaeology, this organization includes amateur and professional archaeologists in 15 chapters throughout the state. Publications include *The Florida Anthropologist* and occasional series of publications.

Chapters of the Florida Anthropological Society:

- Archaeological Society of Southern Florida
- Central Florida Anthropological Society
- Central Gulf Coast Archaeological Society
- Emerald Coast Archaeology Society
- Gold Coast Anthropological Society
- Indian River Anthropological Society
- Kissimmee Valley Archaeological and Historical Conservancy
- Panhandle Archaeological Society at Tallahassee
- Pensacola Archaeological Society
- Southeast Florida Archaeological Society
- Southwest Florida Archaeological Society
- St. Augustine Archaeological Association
- Time Sifters Archaeological Society
- Volusia Anthropological Society
- Warm Mineral Springs/Little Salt Spring Archaeological Society

FLORIDA DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES, BUREAU OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
Main offices located at:
B. Calvin Jones Center for Archaeology at the Governor Martin House
1001 De Soto Park Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
www.flheritage.com/archaeology/

This bureau works with other state agencies and local communities to manage, preserve, and interpret Florida's irreplaceable archaeological sites for citizens and visitors. The Bureau manages the Florida Artifact Collection, a Conservation Lab, Mission San Luis, and programs in Underwater Archaeology, Public Lands Archaeology, and education and training for land managers and law enforcement officers.

FLORIDA PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY NETWORK
Coordinating Center
University of West Florida
207 East Main Street
Pensacola, Florida 32591
www.flpublicarchaeology.org/

The Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) is a new direction for protection and preservation of cultural resources and for involving the public in the study of our past. Regional centers around Florida serve as clearinghouses for information; as places for learning, training and study; and as headquarters for public participation in archaeology and historic preservation.

TRAIL OF FLORIDA'S INDIAN HERITAGE
www.trailoffloridasianheritage.org

A membership network of sites, museums, and heritage interpreters, as well as organizations and individuals interested in heritage tourism in Florida. See the inside back cover for more information.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHEAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER
2035 E. Paul Dirac Drive,
Johnson Building, Suite 100
Tallahassee, Florida 32310
www.cr.nps.gov/seac/seac.htm

For nearly 40 years, the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) has carried out a tradition of archeological research, collections and information management, and technical support for national park units located in the southeast region of the National Park Service.

FLORIDA DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES, FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
www.flheritage.com/preservation/sitefile/

The Florida Master Site File is a paper file archive and computer data base of all known historical structures and archaeological sites in Florida. The Site File also maintains copies of reports on Florida history and prehistory.

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The Calusa believed that people had three souls: in the pupil of one's eye, in one's shadow, and in one's reflection. Do you see her three souls? (Image courtesy of the Florida Museum of Natural History; Artist: Merald Clark)

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Trail of Florida's Indian Heritage

Founded in 2000 by heritage interpreter entrepreneurs Martha Ardren and Karen Fraley, the Trail of Florida's Indian Heritage is a membership network of three heritage interpreters and 26 public sites, including history museums, archaeological sites, and city, county, state and national parks.

With funding from the Florida Humanities Council, the Frank E. Duckwall Foundation, and VISIT FLORIDA New Product Development Department, the Trail has produced three important archaeological speaker series and three very popular tourism brochures which are distributed throughout the state and at all VISIT FLORIDA Welcome Centers.

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